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REPORT

-of-

THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

-for-

-the-

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORNSEA

YEAR, 1951



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HORNSEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1951

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Hornsea.

Sir, or Madam,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December 1951.

Consideration of the vital statistics shews an increase in both birth and death rates, but a fluctuation of this range may occur from time to time and has no special significance this particular year. The high proportion of deaths due to cardiovascular disease and cancer remains unchanged and is an indication of the large number of elderly residents living in retirement in the district.

The prevalence of notifiable infectious disease was low being chiefly limited to a small number of cases of a mild type of measles.

Rainfall.

The rainfall was again above the average 27.07 inches falling throughout the year. The fall was fairly evenly distributed about the same amount being recorded in each quarter. The highest rainfall occurred in August - 5.39 inches and the lowest in September - 1.14 inches.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area 3437.73 acres inclusive of inland water.

Resident population as computed by the Registrar-General

mid-1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5245
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2237
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£41742
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£165. 16. 2

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Live Births.	76	35	41
Legitimate	74	35	39
Illegitimate	2	0	2
Still Births	2	0	2
Birth rate per 1000 estimated population	...	...	14.5
Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	...	...	14.9
Birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 estimated population	...	...	15.5

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Deaths.	89	43	46
Death rate per 1000 estimated population			17.0
Death rate for England and Wales per 1000 estimated population			12.5
Deaths from puerperal causes			0
Deaths from cancer			16
Deaths from measles			
Deaths from cancer			0
Deaths from whooping cough			0
Deaths from diarrhoea under two years			0
Deaths of infants under one year			1

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

Water is purchased in bulk from the Hull Corporation and is distributed by the Council.

The consumption during 1951 was 65,250,000 gallons, a daily average of 178,767 gallons, which is equivalent to 33 gallons per head of population per day.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year the new sewer outfall was completed and is now in full operation. The pollution of the beach which formerly occurred owing to the unsound condition of the pipes has now ceased.

Public Cleansing.

The method of disposal of house refuse is by incineration, the material being collected by motor transport at approximately weekly intervals.

The income derived from material salvaged from house refuse has steadily increased and during the year amounted to a considerable sum. The salvage of waste paper resulted in Hornsea qualifying for the award of the fifth prize of £50 in the National Waste Paper Competition.

Sanitary Inspections of the Area.

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>No. in District</u>
Bakehouses	6	4
Drainage Works	128	
Rats and Mice	87	
Shops	34	133
Dwelling Houses	381	
Water Supplies	341	
Food Premises	81	
Moveable Dwellings	(2) 483	650

Camping Sites.

No. of sites in the area which are used for camping purposes during the year	8
No. of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269, public Health Act, 1936	8
Estimated maximum no. of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer months	2200
Estimated no. of caravans, sheds etc., which were used as permanent dwellings in the Area	80

Provision has been made in the Development Plan for the East Riding to include some of the camping sites as areas of Comprehensive Redevelopment subject to compulsory acquisition by the Hornsea Council. The conditions prevailing in some of the camps cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory and action in the future may be deemed necessary in the public interest.

HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	162
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	181
(2) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	4
(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	4
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	32

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their offices ...	103
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
(a) By Owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners . . .	2
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	26

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's international development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future development.

The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The tenth part of the report deals with the bibliography. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

- (2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) By Owners | 20 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 0 |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| (2) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 1 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit. | 0 |

New Houses.

The extension of the housing estate at Hornsea Burton by the erection of a further 74 houses, which was the programme decided upon in 1950, almost reached completion by the end of the year. The scheme included twelve 1-bedroom and twelve 2-bedroom flats, the provision of which have catered for the needs of elderly couples and others requiring limited accommodation. The progress made in the erection of post war permanent houses in relation to the population has placed Hornsea fourth in the list of local authorities in England and Wales.

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|--|-----|
| (a) Total number of applicants for Council houses at the end of the year | 411 |
| (b) Number of new houses erected between the end of the war to the end of 1951 | |

	Temporary	Permanent
(1) By Local Authority	15	246
(2) By Private Enterprise.	0	75

- (c) Houses completed during the year.

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	Prefabricated		Permanent
	Temporary	Permanent	
(1) By Local Authority.	0	0	36
(2) By Private Enterprise	0	0	24

(d) Houses in course of erection at end of the year.

	Prefabricated		Permanent
	Temporary	Permanent	
(1) By Local Authority.	0	0	38
(2) By Private Enterprise	0	0	8

Ice Cream Premises.

No. of manufacturers of ice-cream 0
No. of inspections of ice-cream premises 36

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1951.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Smallpox.	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.	0	0	0
Diphtheria.	0	0	0
Enteric Fever.	0	0	0
Pneumonia.	4	2	0
Acute Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0
Other Diseases generally notifiable:			
(a) measles.	5	0	0
(b) Whooping cough.	0	0	0

Vaccination and Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1951.

(a) Number of persons vaccinated or revaccinated during the year 1951 :-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION.	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over.	Totals
Number vaccinated	27	-	2	-	3	32
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	2	1	16	19

(b) Number of children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a Course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1937.)

Age at 31.12.51 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1951	1 1950.	2 1949.	3 1948.	4 1947.	5 to 9 1942-1946.	10 to 14 1937-1941.	Total under 15
Number immunised	-	33	45	49	76	292	61	556

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1951. (Figures also included in (b) above).

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
56	21	77	29

Tuberculosis.

The new Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 no longer ~~you~~ require a Medical Officer of Health to keep a register of tuberculosis notification. The information concerning cases of tuberculosis will in future be available in the records of the chest clinics. It is suggested, however, that district medical officers continue to keep a record of such cases without any legal obligation in the same way as records of other notifiable diseases.

The register at the end of the year contained the names of 15 tuberculosis cases. Two new cases came to notice during the year and one case died.

Your obedient Servant,

L. French, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.
(Medical Officer of Health).

